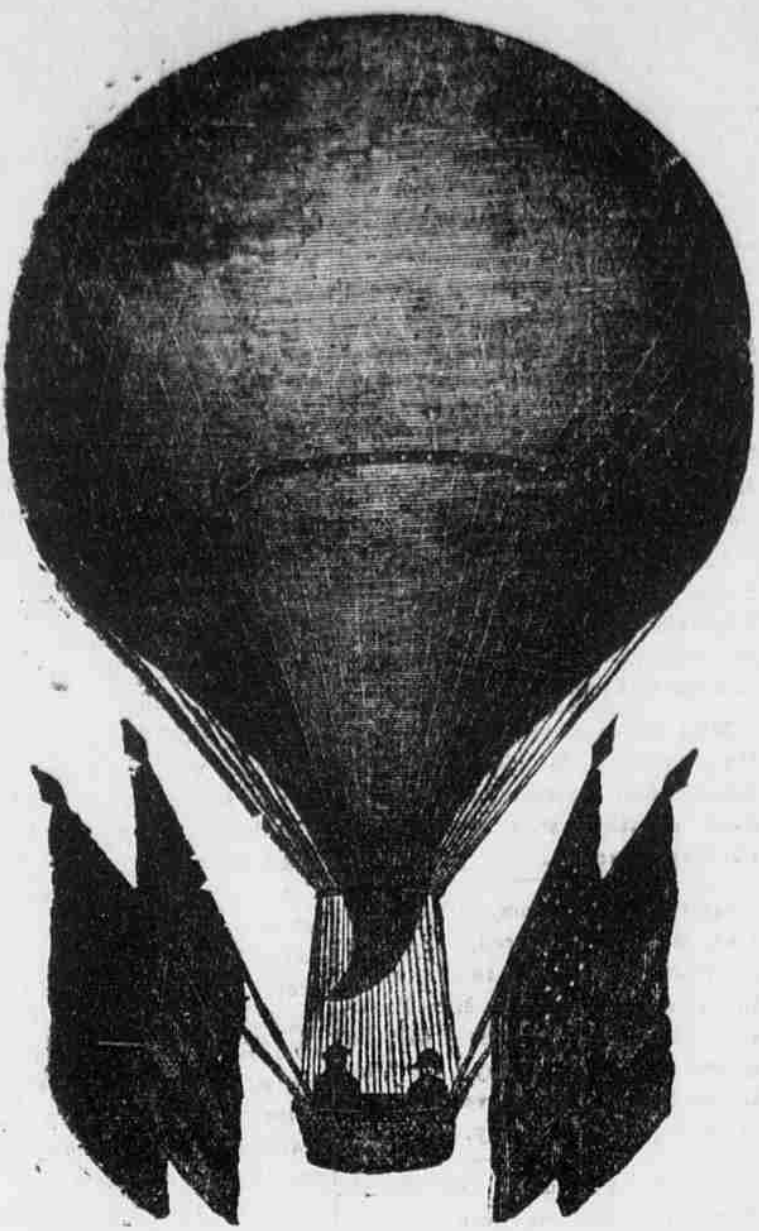


HOCKING COUNTY FAIR TO COMBAT ELECTRICITY.

August 23-25.



Don't Fail to see the Grand Balloon Ascension and Parachute Jump on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 24 and 25. Good races will be had every day. Three brass bands will furnish the music. Nothing has been left undone by the management to make this fair second to none. You can't afford to miss it.

A MAN WANTED

To Lead the Republicans to Victory.

Columbus, O., July 21.—A cry is coming up from antimachine Republicans for a bold, strong man to lead them from the bullrushes of political domination. It is a cry of desperation, and there is discouragement lest the cry be in vain. There is a smoldering all over Ohio of a tremendous antimachine sentiment, strong enough to throw the strongest boss overboard, if it could concertedly assert itself. But a leader is lacking, and the wail is going up for fear that before a leader can be had the oil machine will have the breaches of last fall repaired and entrench itself stronger than ever.

All are praying that something will turn up that will prevent the re-election of Dick as State Chairman; prevent Dick forcing an anti-Roosevelt platform, and prevent Dick dictating the ticket, but they are afraid of the power of the chauffeur of the Republican machine, and continue to talk in a whisper.

They had hoped that Governor Harris would assert his independence, but now there seems little room to doubt that Dick will be the chief counselor of the new executive. Congressmen, Ohio statesmen and big citizens are more sacred than ever, and tones they were hardly audible before are now scarcely a whisper. They had hoped that State Commissioner A. I. Vorys would consent, under the banner of the fight for Secretary of State, to lead the independent forces against the state-maker. Dick regarded the Vorys movement with more apprehension than any other force that threatened to oppose him. He is said to have talked to Governor Harris about it. The Governor told Vorys he wanted him to stay at the head of the Insurance Department. Another forlorn hope went glim-

mering. Now there is not a man in sight as a leader of the antimachine forces.

This is the situation as it exists in the Republican politics of Ohio today. Dick is stronger today than he ever was; not stronger than the old machine, but stronger as a personal leader of the machine. Last fall's election killed off both Cox and Herrick, and left Dick the only surviving leader, who had won spurs, or was possessed of the wherewith to win them.

The death of Governor Patterson and the succession of Governor Harris, along with the showing of this week's central committee meeting, leave the Junior Senator from Ohio the complete master.

There is but one promising way to efface the bold leader, elevated to the distastefulship, and that is to smash the whole machine.

Close to August Total.

(State Journal.)

Enough rain has fallen in the first nine days of August to make almost the total average rainfall expected during the entire month. The normal rainfall during August is 3.25 inches and so far this month there has fallen 2.83 inches.

This reduces the deficiency for the year to 4.29 inches.

With this record in view the weather bureau could distribute a few dry days with perfect safety to the average precipitation. But the gods at the top of the New Hayden are as blind as the proverbial Cupid and hand out their weather without regard to the Columbus baseball schedule.

The highest temperature yesterday was 85 between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Unique Affair.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, Aug. 9.—An affair, unique in the history of fraternalism, took place here when Frank Stewart, 78, was initiated a Knight of Pythias, by his eleven sons, who were already members of the order. The sons were scattered all over the west, but were secretly brought into the city and drilled before the initiation, acting as the degree team. The father was completely surprised at the sight of his sons.

How to Treat a Patient When Shocked.

Electricity, either man-made or cloud-made, persistently hunts for a conductor to carry it to the earth and it never runs up a blind alley. The human body being two-thirds water is a good conductor and no opportunity to use it as an avenue back to earth is ever overlooked by electrical force. But the body must make a connection between the charged conductor and the earth or some other conductor to get a shock. One could safely do the "giant swing" or "skin the cat" even on the power line from the mountain water-fall to San Francisco which carries 60,000 volts, if he did not let his feet touch the earth.

Lightning occurs where the jump is shortest from the cloud to a conductor—hence the value of lightning rods.

The Electrical World and Engineer is the authority for the statement that accidental electric shocks seldom result in death unless the victim is left unaided too long, or efforts at resuscitation are stopped too early, as in the majority of instances the shock is sufficient only to suspend animation temporarily, owing to the momentary and imperfect contact of the conductors, and also on account of the resistance of the body submitted to the action of the current.

Remove body of one insensible from electric shock at once from the circuit by breaking contact with the conductors. This may be accomplished by using a dry stick of wood, which is a non-conductor, to roll the body over to one side, or to brush aside a wire, if that is conveying the current. When a stick is not at hand, any dry piece of clothing may be utilized to protect the hand in seizing the body of the victim. If the body is in contact with the earth, the coat-tails of the victim or any loose detached piece of clothing, may be seized with impunity to draw him away from the conductor. The treatment for lightning shock is the same as that from dynamo electricity.

It is both useless and unwise to attempt to administer stimulants to the victim in the usual manner, by pouring it down the throat.

The dashing of cold water into the face will sometimes produce a gasp and start breathing. If this is not successful the spine may be rubbed vigorously with a piece of ice. Alternate applications of heat and cold over the region of the heart will accomplish the same object in some instances.

If these remedies fail to revive the victim artificial respiration, as used in cases of drowning and asphyxiation from gas, should be employed. The object is to make him breathe and if this can be accomplished and continued he can be saved.

Turn the body upon the back, loosen the collar and clothing about the neck, roll up a coat and place it under the shoulders, so as to throw the head back, and then make efforts to establish breathing. To accomplish this, kneel at the subject's head, facing him, and seizing both arms draw them forcibly to their full length over the head, so as to bring them almost together above it, and hold them there for two or three seconds only. (This is to expand the chest and favor the entrance of air into the lungs) Then carry the arms down to the sides and front of chest, firmly compressing the chest walls, and expel the air from the lungs. Repeat this maneuver at least sixteen times per minute.

At the same time that this is being done some one should grasp the tongue of the subject, with a handkerchief or piece of cloth to prevent it slipping, and draw it forcibly out when the arms are extended above the head and allow it to recede when the chest is compressed. This serves the purpose of freeing the throat so as to permit air to enter the lungs. To secure the tongue if the teeth are clenched force the jaws apart with a piece of wood.

These efforts should be continued unrelentingly for at least an hour

The Old Age That Is Worth Striving For

By CAPT. RUFUS F. G. CANDAGE, (Aged 80)
Secretary of Boston Board of Marine Underwriters.

WHETHER old age is worth striving for depends more or less upon how the term old age is defined and conditions which may surround it.

Persons with mental and physical energies impaired by excesses, accidents, illnesses, avoidable or unavoidable, contracted or inherited, may have reached at 40 or 50 a period of life and its conditions analogous to old age, so that its prolongation may not be worth striving for.

A person may also, through loss of friends, relatives, property, family, infelicity and other causes, become prematurely old, and discouraged, so that the effort to prolong his existence under these conditions is not worth striving for, although not passed the middle period of life when reckoned by years.

Then there are the criminal classes, the low and vicious, the waifs and unfortunates, the moral and mentally diseased, the physically diseased who have no chance of restoration to perfect health and conditions of comfort and happiness for themselves or help to their friends. They, it would seem, see little betterment in striving to attain old age, and of necessity must give place to the survival of the fittest.

But to persons of sound mental and physical development, with a desire not only to benefit self but others, whose life has been of even, moral tenor and of benefit to self and others, there would seem to be every inducement to desire life's prolongation, not only to the three score and ten mark, but beyond.

Such an one has experience and observation for guidance, has many a source of enjoyment in life denied to those younger, and if that life has been the means of spreading sunshine round about and into the hearts of fellow beings, and able to continue to do so, such a life cannot be too long on earth, where such lives never can grow old nor out of date.

Such a life is always a busy one. It is an honor to the person among whom it is lived, and will not "rust out and be cast upon the rubbish heap," but is a life that honors its maker, and fulfills the command of that book of books—the Bible—to love one's neighbor as himself, and worthy of striving for.

R. F. Candage

The Greatest Need of Religions

By DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH.

The greatest need of religions to-day is that they shall make men recognize that they are accountable for their might, their wealth, their intelligence. We need a new science of economics not vitalized by profits. We should

quit calling men saints who have amassed great fortunes by robbing Paul and then giving a portion of their riches to charity. They are doing no more than they ought to do. They are just giving back a part of the wealth which many men have produced by their labors. Results never justify the means. It is written, "thou shalt not steal," and that is for the rich as well as the poor. If the hungry man steals a loaf of bread he is more justified than the rich who steal. Of course, he has broken the law, but when conditions exist that men must steal bread, society is to blame. Animals do not kill and eat each other, but when the passion for power and wealth overtakes men they devour one another. No one has a right to rise on the ruins of humanity.

"Thy kingdom come" of the Lord's Prayer does not refer to a place above the skies, but to a new social condition founded upon righteousness here on earth. No religion is a preparation for Heaven that does not make men better on earth. No man is self made. We all contribute, and every man should understand he is responsible for his brother. The great trouble with religionists is that they have not lived up to their teaching. The liberalists in religion have not emphasized it. That truth should be reiterated to every man until he acts accordingly. Man should teach by word and deed that every man is his brother's keeper in the fullest sense.

Why We Need a Merchant Marine

By REAR ADMIRAL J. B. COGHLAN,
U. S. N.

put the whole fleet into active service, we will have more than double the number of men that we have in times of peace, and the great question with the navy men is where we will get those other men. You cannot make a sailor over night. It takes two years at least to bring a bright young man up to the position where he is worth anything at all to the service, and if we have to double the number of men that we now have, where are we going to look for them? The only way that we will be able to get them when we want them is by means of the merchant marine. In that body of men we find the very material that we need, men who with a few weeks of naval training will make first-class sailormen. Of course, we shall not be able to throw them right into the best positions in the ships, will not be able to give them the most responsible positions, but for those positions the men we are laboring with every day, whom we are teaching, who are looking so straight through the sights of their guns at the present time, will be the men that we shall assign to them. The others will have to do the heavy grade of work.

Another point of view from which to look at the need for merchant marine, is that we are paying out immense volumes of money to carry our product abroad. Why should we not have the money in this country? Why should not our own people be getting the benefit of it? Why should we go abroad? It may be that we are fostering the very men who are going to fight us in a few years. Nobody can tell.

or until natural respiration is established.

D. S. CREAMER,
State Fire Marshal.

Investigation at Athens.

Frank Rochester, Special Inspector of Public Offices, in the Auditor of State's Department, re-

turned to his desk today after three days spent at Athens comparing the charges of Charles C. Higgins, of this city, against Steward Jered Carpenter, with the books of the Athens State Hospital. He says he will be at work on the report for several days before it will be completed.

Two Unsolved Problems of Navigating the Air

By JOHN RITCHIE, Jr.,
Of Boston Scientific Society.

IT IS not safe to express an opinion that anything is impossible, so rapidly do the dreams of to-day become the realities of to-morrow. The croakers who asserted that steamboats could never cross the Atlantic ocean were quickly silenced, and so have the pessimists of some 25 years ago, who were sure that the cost of producing electricity would forever prevent its general use. It is true that even now electricity is an expensive luxury when applied to the lighting of private houses or in heating devices of any character, but its success in thousands of mechanical problems makes its application the most important of modern inventions. It is, therefore, unsafe, to assert that the problem of flying machine is not solvable.

It is true that little practical progress has been made, although the mathematics of the subject have been well developed. One of the most distinguished of American physicists assured me quite recently that the principal problems unsolved were starting and stopping.

It seems to me, however, that other most important matters are still undetermined, and I should say that one of the most important of these is the engine. The very lowest rate of speed which the engine of the safe flying machine must be able to impart to it ought to be in excess of 100 miles an hour. If the machine is not capable of this rate of speed, it will be at the mercy of even a summer gale or a squall which may arise with hardly a moment's notice. It is possible to-day to fly with the wind in a number of contrivances, but most of these, like that device which was to have been operated at a local agricultural fair, are unable to make headway against even so moderate a breeze as 10 or 12 miles an hour.

The question of engine is, then, a very serious one, which even the extraordinary development of the motors for automobiles has by no means solved. But no one can say that some discovery of to-morrow may not be the key to the question and furnish the needed motor.

The second matter, the difficulty of starting and especially of alighting, it seems to me, is a vital one. I am one of those who hold the opinion that the balloon can never become dirigible. In any form in which it may be constructed the gas holder must of necessity expose large areas to the pressure of the wind. Winds at the surface of the earth have been known to blow trains and loaded freight cars from the tracks, and at an elevation above the surface the winds have greater velocity.

It must be, therefore, that even under the conditions of ordinary weather, circumstances will arise which will mean danger for the balloon and its passengers. The solution of flying, therefore, lies in the aeroplane, if it is to be accomplished with any device with which we are now familiar. If the airship is to be an aeroplane, it may be said truly that we have hardly begun even the experiments with flight. A few reasonably successful flights of moderate distance are all that all of the experimenters together have to their credit, and we know absolutely nothing about the problems of alighting. There is a great field here to study, and a dangerous one, since the unsuccessful landing is always disastrous and is costly in life and destructive to the machine.

Truly, the story of man's conquest of the air is still in the future.

John Ritchie Jr.

Brain Work Makes American Athlete

By JAMES L. WALSH,
Director of Boston Gymnasiums.

America possesses most of the best athletes in the world, as was clearly shown in the recent Olympic games at Athens, where the American athlete carried away the preponderance of the prizes. On first thought this overwhelming superiority on the part of the American athlete would appear to indicate that America's natural stock of athletic quality exceeds that of any other country. The supremacy of the American athlete, on second thought, indicates that his surpassing power is the result of intelligent devotion to athletics.

He does not always go into athletics for his health, or for the sport of competition; he simply loves the glory of victory, which is enhanced by the laudation of the press. In the United States, more than in any other country in the world, athletes abound who revel in the exercise of acquired athletic powers. True, we have our naturally endowed athletes, too; but to every one natural athlete there are three who acquire exceptional athletic qualities.

Intelligent devotees of the various events study out the possibilities in their specialties in a scientific manner, and by painstaking application and training develop amazing power. James B. Connolly, the author, is a type of the intelligent student of athletic possibilities. Ten years ago he won first place in the hop, step and jump, and this year he came third, although long out of practice. His ability resulted from patient and persistent application. He calculated distance with the nicest accuracy, knew how many steps were necessary to collect his force, and could expend his energy with fine economy. Ray Ewry, winner of the standing high jump, is another self-made athlete. By continuous practice in all standing jumps he became able to outstrip the naturally endowed, but less skillfully trained performer.

Ten years ago a Greek showed the athletes of the world the way over the Marathon road. Since then Americans have given that distance their attention, and to-day there are several American young men who can pass the fastest Greek in the historic run. American skill applied to hurling the Greek discus makes the Greek an infant at his own game. This year the Greeks introduced a new style of discus throwing, in which they excelled the American; but it is safe to predict that before the year is out an American arm will break all records at this style also.

The present success of the American athlete indicates that the scientific supervision which athletics receive in American schools and colleges can be depended on in the future to go ahead with the work of cultivating to the highest the athletic capacity of the American youth. So long as American colleges continue to pay higher salaries to their athletic coaches than to their presidents, the possibilities of their athletes will be safe from decline.

James L. Walsh

Legal Notice.

Richard Donley, whose place of residence is unknown, and who has been heard from at Sanderson, Rhode Island, will take notice that on the 7th day of August, 1904, Mary Donley died, her will being in the County of Hocking, Ohio, and that on the 11th day of August, 1904, the said Mary Donley was buried in the cemetery of the said County of Hocking, Ohio, and that the said Richard Donley is the executor of the will of the said Mary Donley.

Probate Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts and Vouchers have been filed in the Probate Court of Hocking County, Ohio, for first and final settlement: John C. Pettit, Administrator of Estate of John C. Pettit, deceased, and the same will come on for hearing on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as may be convenient.

F. P. MARTIN, Probate Judge.

August 9, 1904.

JOHN C. PETTIT, Atty for Plaintiff.

August 9, 1904.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Stops the cough and heals the lung.